Table 1
TCE Ventilation Decision Matrix
2003/2004 Sampling Plan-Amendment to Action Plan
Groundwater Vapor Project, Endicott, New York

	INDOOR AIR TCE CONCENTRATION (mcg/m^3)			
SUB-SLAB SOIL GAS TCE CONCENTRATION (mcg/m^3)	<0.25 (i.e., not detected)	0.25 to < 2.5	2.5 to < 5.0	5.0 and above
< 5	1. Does not require mitigation; no further monitoring or other action required.	2. Does not require mitigation; no further monitoring or other action required. Documentation including completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, and nearby soil gas data will be provided to NYSDOH and NYSDEC to support Agency assessment of NYS follow-up with property owner.	3. Does not require mitigation; no further monitoring or other action required. Documentation including completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, and nearby soil gas data will be provided to NYSDOH and NYSDEC to support Agency assessment of NYS follow-up with property owner.	4. Does not require mitigation as it is taken as an indication of an atypical indoor air background condition. Documentation including completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs, and nearby soil gas data will be provided to NYSDOH and NYSDEC to support Agency assessment of NYS follow-up with property owner.
5 to < 50	5. Does not require mitigation; no further monitoring or other action required.	6. Monitor[1] 25% of structures with this outcome -or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	7. Monitor[1] 100% of structures with this outcome -or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	8. MITIGATE –or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.
50 to < 250	9. Monitor[1] 25% of structures with this outcome.	10. Monitor[1] 100% of structures with this outcome -or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	11. MITIGATE –or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	12. MITIGATE –or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.
250 to < 2,500	13. Monitor[1,3] 100% of structures with this outcome.	14. MITIGATE –or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	15. MITIGATE –or- demonstrate[2] that the condition is caused by interfering sources, in which case no mitigation, further monitoring or other action is required.	16. MITIGATE
2,500 or above	17. Monitor[1,3] 100% of structures with this outcome.	18. MITIGATE	19. MITIGATE	20. MITIGATE

[1] Where monitoring is indicated as an action, the type of monitoring to be conducted will be determined on a project/location-specific basis, taking into account structure indoor air, sub-slab soil gas, and ambient air data, as well as vicinity soil gas and groundwater data. Monitoring may consist of up to two more indoor air sampling events to assess seasonal variability, or soil gas monitoring.

[2] Demonstration of interfering sources shall be on the basis of structure-specific indoor air, substructure and ambient air data along with information compiled in a completed indoor air sampling questionnaire, digital photographs pertinent to the structure, and nearby soil gas data.

[3]As outcomes in boxes 13 and 17 may reflect specific building conditions that preclude realization of vapor intrusion such as positive pressure heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems or other building condition, monitoring shall include additional investigation/documentation to demonstrate that the existing building conditions block the vapor intrusion pathway such that effective sustainable mitigation is in already in place. If this demonstration cannot be made through monitoring, new or supplemental mitigative measures may be considered.